NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATER, Twenty-eighth street and Broad ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenin street ... ITALIAN WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway and 13th our

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Perform SOOTH'S THEATER, 23d at, between 5th and 6th ave.

OWBRY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE PHENOMENON-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner or 8th av. and

LINA EDWIN'S THRATRE, No. 720 Stundway .-- OPERA FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street,-

DLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE BALLET PAR-PARE THEATER, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-Box

MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATER. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at, and Broad-

THRATES COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteenth street.—SCHES IN ALBAVITY ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.—EXHIBI

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, Nevember 24, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

The Prince at the Capital: Forms! Reception of Prince at the Capital: Forms! Reception of Prince Alexis by President drant: A Short Chat with the Ladies of the White House; Plah and Catacaxy; Movements of the Royal Platy To-Day; Return to New York Early on Saturday—Lectures Last Night—Admosements—The German Paistams—The Nord-Ost-licher Saengerbund—Newark's Liggest Fire—A Three Thomsand Dollar Swindle—Harry Bassett and Sterling—A Horrible Death—The Collision and Shoofing on the Hudson—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Local Items.

City Revelations: The Failure of Mr. Tweed's Sureties to Justify and the Consequences Thereof—Brooklyn's Islaid—Lurghars Baiked—Brooklyn Art Association—The Epidemic in the City: The Ring Responsible for All the Deatha from Smalipox—Brooklyn's Sanitary Status—Universal Peace—Cuba: The Insurrection on its Last Legs—The Kings County Peal-tendiary.

The Cas Ouestion: What the Company Say

tentiary.

The Gas Question: What the Company Say About Good Gas and the City Officials About Bad Gas—Proceedings in the Courts—The Bowling Green Savings Bank: Meeting of Indignant Depositors—More Bad Boilers: Further Experiments at Sandy Hook Yesterday—Christianity in China—Georgia Industrial Pair.

Christianity in China—Georgia Inquistrial Pair.

Bair.

Bair.

Baitorials: Leading Article, "The Condition and Destiny of Mexico—A Grand Opportunity for General Grant"—Amusement Announcements.

Rattornals continued from Sixin Page—Hiness of the Prince of Wales—England: The Radical Meiornares Still Moving Against the Monarchy—France: The Treasury Budget and Project of a New and Heavy Loan—News from Germany, Austria. Belgium, Turkey and Cuba—The Anti-Grant Movement—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Personal Intelligence—Views of the Best Load.

Cuba—The Anti-Grant Movement—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Personal Intelligence—Views of the Past—Business Notices.

Martial Law: Melancholy Picture of its Workings in South Carolina; Interesting and instructive Analysis of the Negro Vote in the Proseribed Counties—Imperial Sport in Prussia: St. Hubert's Day in and Around Berlin, and its Sporting Ceremonies—Meeting of the Colonial Anneystup Stelety, Bulleyan (Sauth, Balleyan (Sauth) and its sporting Ceremonies—Meeting of the Colonial Annexation Society—Railroad Casual-ties—The Mace and Coourn Fight—Footpads

at Work-Run Over.
John Ware, the Parrielde: Interesting Interview with the Maraerer—The Blackburn Mur-der Trial: The Prisoner is Charged with Mur-dering His Mistross—Pinancial and Commercial Roporis—Domestic Markets—New and Unsafe Buildings—"Johnny Stole a Baw"—Marriages

Baldings—"Johnny Stole a Ham"—Marriages and Deaths.

10—The Fitteenth Assembly District: The Commit. tee on Protests Decide Against Kilian—Fifteenth District Republican Association—The Disaster to the Steamship City of New London—Mormon Matters—Thrilling Scene in a Catholic Church—Miscellaneous Telegrama—Forty-second Congress: List of Members of Both Houses—Yachting Note—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Execution in Akron, Ohlo: Hanging of John II. Hunter for the Murder of the Father and Mother of the Girl He Loved—Horrible Murder in Cleveland: An Old and Much Respected Negro More than Butchered—Advertisements.

SERING THE INSTITUTIONS.—The Prince Alexis got into Washington on the evening of election day, and the election bonfires of the boys served as an illumination in honor of his arrival. It was a lucky bit.

ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, of 654 Broadway and 120 East Tenth street, is a dealer in books and a grand juror. He is bound to do his duty fearlessly and to follow Judge Bedford's directions. Let him take a leading part in the investigation into the city frauda

THE CITY TREASURER of Philadelphia Joseph J. Marcer, who is a miniature copy of our own Tammany Comptroller, has been arrested by the Reform Committee in that city and will be tried on Monday.

JOHN B. AYRES, of 25 Beekman street, as one of the Grand Jury, has a duty before him that he will deem it a pleasure to performthat of indicting the city thieves who have depreciated his property and that of every other honest citizen.

CAPPING THE CLIMAX OF THE KU KLUX .-We have it in the report that that distinguished soldier, General Frank Blair, is the Grand Continental Cyclops of the Ku Klux Clans, or the Head Centre for the United States of the Invisible Empire of the Minions of the New Moon and the Warning Owl. How is this, General, and what does it all mean?

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, of 12 Vesey street and 82 West Fortieth street, is the foreman of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury. His superior equirements and his high reputation for honpaty and integrity are guarantees that he will falthfully perform his important duties. Judge Bedford has told him what those duties are. and we look with confidence to him to institute searching inquiry into the city frauds and to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE SMALLPOX, as in other places, is said to be spreading in this city, although the new cases reported by our Health Board are few in number. But meantime the streets are in a frightfully filthy condition, and still the question recurs, Who has charge of the streets? Is It the Mayor, or "Boss" Tweed, or the Committee of Seventy, or the Health Board, or some contractor waiting for his money, or who and how is it?

Ine Condition and Bestiny of Mexico-A Grand Opportunity for General Grant. The great poet has said "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." We may say with regard to Mexico and the opportunity that country affords for annexation, ending the troubles there and adding to the wealth and glory of the United States, that this is the flood tide in the history of General Grant's administration which, if taken now, will crown the President with honor and place his name among the most famous of American statesmen. With all the glory that properly belongs to him as the great commander who finished the war of the rebellion, posterity will judge him more on the merits of his public career as President than for his military achievements. And although he may be re-elected from political expediency or necessity he should have the higher ambition of meriting popular tolat and of adding to the glory, progress and territorial extension of his country. Every President has not had that opportunity, and none have had a greater one than he has just now of leading the nation to a magnificent destiny.

The adjoining republic of Mexico, which is conterminous with our own for a thousand miles or more, and only separated by a narrow river part of the distance and by an imaginary line along the other part, is in a state of complete disruption, incapable of self-government, and is a continual source of trouble and aunoyance to our own government and people. The regular and constitutionally chosen government of that country is assailed all round by rival chieftains, by Governors of the separate States, and by powerful organized military forces. The President appears to be powerless and to have great difficulty in maintaining his authority against the factions, even at the capital itself. From present appearwe do not think Juares can ances sustain himself. What, then, must follow? There will be the same old dramaor, rather, tragedy-of wars among the rebel chiefs themselves, such as we have known before in Mexico, as well as in most of the other Spanish-American republics, and the same anarchy and destruction. There is little chance of Juarez malataining his authority; but if even he should hold power for a while over a portion of the republic the chronic disorganization would go on. There is no hope of a stable government in Mexico. Every governmental experiment has been triedcolonial government, a republic under differ-ent phases, a military despotism, a native imperialist régime, a foreign empire, a constitutional republic and every other conceivable form of government—and all have failed. Our own government has extended a helping and friendly hand to uphold the republic and nationality of Mexico, and had it not been for this that country would be in a more wretched condition than it is at present, bad as that may be.

Let us take a brief retrospective view of the action of the United States toward Mexico in order to understand the relations the two countries bear to each other and our duty under the present state of things. After the war with Mexico, when the people were completely subjugated and the country in our hands, we voluntarily gave up possession, except the sparsely settled portion of California, which was almost a wilderness then, and which we actually purchased. The majority of the Mexicans then would have preferred to live under the American government; but partly from the shortsightedness of our politicians, who were afraid of incorporating at that time such a large foreign population and territory, and partly from the magnanimity of our government and people, the native Mexican republic was restored and upheld. So, too, under political, diplomatic and commercial difficulties which we have had with Mexico at different times since, the integrity and nationality of that country have been respected. Though we have received ingratitude in return for our magnanimity and generosity, we have borne with it patiently, in hopes that the Mexicans would in the end appreciate our kindness and follow our example in establishing a respectable republican government. When the French invaded and conquered Mexico and established a foreign imperial government over it, and when the Mexicans were utterly powerless to prevent this extinguishment of their nationality, the United States, by its moral power, forced the invaders and the exotic empire to evacuate Mexican soil. In fact, this country restored the authority of President Juarez, and has, by the same influence, been mainly instrumental in preserving the republic under him. In every way and all through the history of Mexico for the last quarter of a century this country has been as forbearing and kind to its neighboring republic as a parent to a child. But all has been in vain. The Mexicans cannot govern themselves. Their condition has been growing worse and worse. The country is in a chronic state of disorder, and there is no hope for it but in annexation or in a protectorate over it

by the United States. It will not be forgotten that General Grant at the conclusion of our war was in favor of sending an army across the Rio Grande to drive the French out of Mexico. In this he represented the patriotism and republican sentiment of the American people and showed the same vigor of character he had exhibited during the war. Will he show like vigor now to rescue that unhappy country from the anarchy and destruction that now threaten it? We are not willing to believe he has been spoiled by statecraft or his lofty patriotism destroyed by timidity. The great American republic has already, as we have seen, exercised a quasi protectorate over Mexico. The time has come when a full protectorate is needed and when it is more necessary to march an army across the Rio Grande than a few years ago. We are responsible to the civilized world for Mexico. When we protested against the French invasion and insisted upon the removal of the imperial government the French established, the nations of Europe asked us why we did upt, for the sake of civilization, undertake to cure the disorders of Mexico. The civilized world holds us responsible and would rejoice to see the strong arm of the United States governing Mexico.

We believe it is the imperative duty of the United States either to exercise a protectorate I hour.

over Mexico or to annex that country. Annexation, probably, would be best: for that would prevent future trouble and give at once an extraordinary development to the country. As a question of policy, simply, there can be no doubt as to the course our government should pursue. M'xico joins our own territory for a thousand miles or so, as we said before; it is, probably, the richest country on the globe, particularly in mineral wealth, and in our possession it would become more valuable, both to this republic and the rest of the world, than several Californias. See what California, which was a wilderness twenty-five years ago, has become, and then Imigine what Mexico would be in a short time if annexed to the United States. Her mountains are full of precious metals and other valuable minerals; her soil is prolific beyond description, and she has every variety of climate and products. Mexico is worth a thousand St. Domingos, with all the West Indles besides, and there are no seas to cross to reach it. Our system of railroads would be extended to and across and through every part of that vast and rich empire. Yes, we should soon have lateral railroads from California along the tablelands and shores of Mexico to Tehuantepec and Central America. The numerous harbors, both in the Pacific and Gulf, would be filled by our vessels, and an immense impetus would be given to our commerce and shipping interests. In twenty years Mexico would become the righest portion of the United States, and the whole world would be benefited by the change. In a political point of view. General Grant would make more out of the annexation of Mexico than by anything else. If he were to proclaim this policy he would arouse national ambition, give vent to popular favor, unite political parties, find searcely any opposition to his re-election, and send his name down to posterity as one of the greatest statesmen of the country and age. Let him drop San Domingo, or any other small and questionable scheme for national expansion, and take up this grand one, which would move the popular heart and give unparalleled progress and development to the republic.

THOMAS DUNLAP, of 825 West Thirty-first street, is a grand juryman. He is connected with Tammany and an office-holder under the city government. But he is the more strictly bound to do his duty in securing the indictment of all who have been concerned in the plunder of the city. The poople will watch with interest his action at this critical moment. He must not screen his warmest friends if they should be implicated in the city frauds. Of all the grand jurymen his action will be the most closely scrutinized.

The Great Raid on the City Plunderer The movement of Judge Bedford for the punishment of the parties implicated in the city frauds has spread consternation among the criminals and the politicians with whom they are associated. Notwithstanding the valuable work accomplished by the Committee of Seventy under the leadership of its able President, Henry G. Stebbins, in the direction of the exposure of the rascalities of the municipal plunderers, it was the hope of the guilty parties that the unwieldiness of that body and its lack of authority would deteat any practical result to its arduous and important labors. But the groundwork laid by the Committee is now used in an unexpected manner as the basis of proceedings from which the actual criminals will find it difficult to escape. A legitimate power is at length brought to bear upon the case, and the stern reality of a fearless Grand Jury, a just Judge and an honest District Attorney now confronts the plunderers of the city treasury and warns them that the hour of retribution is at hand.

We have already reminded District Attorney Garvin of the duty which he is called upon to perform, and we trust to his past honorable record for the strict fulfilment of all its requirements. We now call the attention of the members of the Grand Jury to the fact that they are omnipotent in the matter of investigation and can originate any inquiry they may think proper to pursue. As Judge Bedford has instructed them, they can call before them Charles O'Conor br any other witness they may deem desirable, and base such proceedings as may appear proper upon the testimony they elicit, have thus the means at their command of distinguishing themselves in an extraordinary manner before their fellow citizens, and of securing to themselves the credit of practically bringing to account the men against whom the judgment of the whole city has already been so emphatically rendered. Judge Bedford has laid the corner stone of the monument of retributive fustice: it remains for District Attorney Garvin and the Grand Jury to complete the structure.

THE PRINCE was received formally, but cordially, by the President at the White House yesterday. Secretary Fish and Minister Catacasy both having very generously sacrificed their feelings of personal animosity toward one another to the absolute demands of diplomatic duty. A pleasant quarter of an hour was passed in conversational chat between the Prince and his suite and the ladies of the White House and gentlemen of the Cabinet, after which the royal party returned to the residence of the Minister. To-day they visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis and take the train to-night for New York, where they will arrive to-morrow morning. As a happy tribute of the Prince to the magnificent fascination of American institutions, it is stated that he took two genuine American "veesky cockatails" at a little barroom just round the corner from the Minister's residence, sending a servant after one and going himself in person after the second. This generous compliment to the superiority of republican ideas over those of despotic Europe, while it cannot but occasion a doubt of the diplomatic discretion of a Prince who thus casts aside his imperial reserve and laves his soul, unmindful of diplomatic distinctions and requirements, in the untrammelled deliciousness of a republican drink, cannot but make the hearts of Americans, and especially American barkeepers, swell with patriotic emotion.

JAMES REEVE, of 337 East Forty-first street. is a grand juror, stanch as oak. He will not be found wanting in the great duty of the The Auti-Grant Republican Mevement-General Butler, Senator Wilson and Thurlow Word on the Stand.

The report from Washington, which we published the other day, of a conspiracy among certain prominent anti-Grant republicans for the defeat of General Grant in 1872. through a coalition with the democrats, including the rumor of a projected secret council on the subject, at Harrisburg, of republican soreheads, has created a great sensation among the politicians far and wide, and a fearful fluttering among the pigeons. A HERALD reporter at Boston, from an interview with General Butler and Senator Wilson, each on the subject, brings them out into bold relief touching this alleged conspiracy.

General Butler, on the call of our reporter upon him for information on the subject, burst into a hearty laugh. He thought the whole affair very funny and a clever joke which had been played upon some fresh correspondent at Washington; but finding that some of the papers and a portion of the public were awallowing the story he had set himself right in a letter to the press. He says in this letter, in regard to this reported anti-Grant conspiracy, "I have neither said, thought, nor dreamed of such a thing," which we accept as a full acquittal of General Butler. But he is wide of the mark in pronouncing this anti-Grant republican movement as nothing more than a joke.

Senator Wilson, we are sorry to say, has

not had much time lately to read the papers. and they have got a little ahead of him; but touching this Harrisburg scheme, he does not believe there is a word of truth in the whole story. He believes that General Grant will be renominated and re-clected, that he is an honest man and at the head of an honest administration; but he noticed at Paris that George Wilkes "was far from enthusiastic over the administration of General Grant,' and thinks that Wilkes may be working for the "one term principle." In reference to his colleague, Senater Witson says that, notwithstanding the fact that General Grant and Mr. Summer are personally hostile to each other. "I am quite confident that the Senator would not degrade himself or his party by such a conspiracy as that which the papers allude to." General J. D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior, who is supposed to be among the disaffected by reason of his enforced with drawal from the Cabinet, has also been questioned as to the matter, way out in Cincinnati, and he says that so far as he is concerned the reported conspiracy is without foundation in fact. So far so good.

We now come to the venerable Thurlov Weed and his remarks to another HERALD reporter in search of information. On the matter of this aforesaid conspiracy, "I declare to you, candidly," he said, "this is the first I have beard of such a movement. The story is made out of whole cloth, so far as I am concerned; but I cannot say anything as to the other gentlemen;" and then, as a knowing smile crept over his face, he bade our unsatisfled reporter "Goodby, sir," and went up Fifth avenue. Full as he must be of the subject he had not a word to say about General Grant or Mr. Greeley or the democratic situation. As the venerable President maker, however, has not been to Long Branch or Washington for some time, it is possible that he is preparing a manifesto with which to startle the world one of these fine mornings on a new departure.

We shall get at this projected coalition between the anti-Grant republicans and the democracy by and by. There is a good deal of it visible upon the surface, but there is more in it than has yet appeared above water. We expect some very interesting developments on the subject at Washington with the reassembling of Congress and the gathering there of the leading inside and outside politicians of the democracy and the anti-Grant republicans. Coalition or no coalition, the necessities of their case will compel the Democratic National Committee of Congress. as soon as possible, to define their position. The case admits of no delay.

WASHINGTON MACKENZIE, of 35 East Nine. teenth street, is one of the Grand Jury, and he fully appreciates the responsibility of his position_

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—The latest mail news from the East is neither encouraging nor hopeful. The famine still continues its ravages, and the most heart-rending stories are told of the sufferings of the people in Persia. During the month of August the miseries of the inhabitants of Yezd have increased rather than abated, owing to want of employment and the lack of means to obtain the necessary wants of life. The peculiar geographical position of Persia renders it an easy prey to calamities like that which is now desolating the country. Short yield and decreased crops are always sure to be felt by the inhabitants, and when, like the present, a terrible visitation falls upon them, and they are in no adequate manner prepared for it, terrible misery is sure to result in consequence.

LEWIS FORTMAN, of 70 Broad street and 161 West Thirty-fourth street, is a merchant of this city and a member of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury. He will do no better business for the next twenty years than he now has an opportunity of doing, in the fearless investigation of the city frauds and the conviction of those who have been guilty of plundering the

THE FRENCH BUDGET AND A NEW LOAN .- A cable telegram from Paris reports that the Minister of Finance of France, when submitting the budget estimates to the members of the Legislative Assembly, will propose a project for a new national loan of the amount of four hundred millions of francs. The near approach of the moment for this serious financial undertaking affords us occasion to present to our readers to-day an exhibit of the mone tary condition of France, its debts and credits. income and expenditures, since the overthrow of the empire. A retrospective glance enables us to set forth also the treasury resources of the country as they were seen under the latest of its kings and in the days of the Bona partes-the First and the Third Napoleon.

OSCAR A. NATHUSIUS, of 10 Division street, 229 Broadway, and 239 East Sixtleth street. is on Judge Bedford's Grand Jury. He is in the hardware business, and it is to be hoped will be true as steel in pressing the investigation into the city peculations,

The Viaduct Railway-Is It in the Hands

of Thiores ! The following are the names of the directors of the Vladuct Railway :- Alexander T. Stewart, Sidney Dillon, August Belmont, Charles A. Lamont, James F. D. Lanier, Franklin Osgood, William Butler Duncan, Oswald Ottendorfer, Charles L. Tiffany, William R. Travers, William B. Ogden, John Jacob Astor, Abram S. Hewitt, Levi P. Morton, S. John Taylor Johnston, Andrew H. Green, William H. Appleton, Joseph Sellgman.

These citizens are now entrusted with the duty of carrying to completion the great work which is to give us rapid transit through the city, and of expending honestly the amount of this physical tendency to disease. The Queen, the city subscription of five million dellars his mother, must feel sorely grieved indeed agreed to be contributed towards the construction of the road. The Times demands the repeal of the clause appropriating this sum to the Viaduct Railway, as well as "the expulsion from the Board of Directors of the thieves who put it there."

Will the Times specify who are the "thieves" in the Board of Directors whose names we have given above?

WILLIAM B. DINSMORE, of 302 Fifth avenue and 59 Broadway, is a citizen of responsibility and worth. He should be anxious to vindicate the character of the city by bringing to justice the dishonest public officers who have plundered the city treasury with such shameless impudence. His neighbors will expect him to follow out Judge Bedford's suggestions and push the investigation of the city frauds to the utmost limit of the power of the Grand Jury, of which he is a member.

The Bavarian Government and the Church of Rome.

The Bavarian Cabinet has-as we have already announced by cable telegraminstructed the King's representative serving in the national council of united Germany to take due measures to pravent clerical agitation and "unpatriotic intrigue" on the part of the hierarchs within the territory of the King. Another telegram which we publish to-day will instruct our readers as to the chief features of the new measure. The bill is penal against clergymen who "abuse the privilege of their office." It is the first of a series of measures of a like character which have been framed in Munich with the view of checking the "encroachments of the Church on the libertles of the people" of Bavaria. In other words, Louis the Second appeals directly to the consolidated Imperial authority of the Emperor William for protection against the reactionary agencies of the Church of Rome, both lay and priestly, in his dominions, as well as for the shaping of a general measure of German provision against the consequences. King Louis of Bavaria is a young man, but a ruler who has gained a vast deal of political experience during critical moments in history of his country. The Church became doubtful as to the healthful condition of His Majesty's mind on religious subjects soon after the formation of his intimate acquaintance with Richard Wagner, the composer, and their subsequent joint study of the writings of Buchner and Feuerbach. Party influence secured the dismissal of Herr Wagner from Court in the year 1866. The King has maintained a system of almost complete personal isolation since. He has no desire to be measured by the standard of infallibility. He is averse to the ghostly discipline of the clergy and dislikes restraint either of home or from abroad. The conduct of public affairs in Bavaria is consequently, play politics perseveringly for the sake of power, and this in a spirit of emulation which is scarcely known in public life in Northern Germany. The present remonstrances of Bavaria against infallibility and the Church are serious matters, however. The movement may be the cause of very considerable discussion in the Parliament of the Gar man nation, and thus lead the Berlin Cabine

Joseph Bloom, of 838 Bowery, is a dealer in fancy goods and a solid citizen. Men like him are deeply interested in an honest and economical city government. He is one of Judge Bedford's grand jurors. Let him secure honesty in public officers in the future by fearlessly presenting those who have defrauded the treasury out of millions of dollars.

to a new and significantly explicit "departure"

on the subject of Papal infallibility and the

Roman Pontificate.

A REMARKABLE SENSATION now agitates Philadelphia. John Prudham, a young man in that city, ate a hearty breakfast in the presence of his adopted mother, who at the close of it was called by her duties to the cellar. While down there she heard a heavy fall, and, coming up stairs, discovered John lying dead on the floor, with a butcher's knife through his heart. Whether It was a sulcide, a murder or an accident is the question now agitating Philadelphia.

JOHN W. DRAPER, the well known auctioneer, of 112 Pearl street and 113 East Twentyfifth street, is a member of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury. It is his duty to aid in the prosecution of a searching inquiry into the city frauds and in the presentment of those who have been guilty of robbing the people, no matter who they may be. We expect him to be faithful to his trust.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY, which is continually at war with the existing state of affairs, met in Philadelphia yesterday and had an unusually barmonious session. Lucretia Mott insisted that standing armies should be abolished and men-of-war should be converted into merchantmen. But the blessed old lady ought to remember that the first nation that disarmed itself to that extent would be instantly overrun and partitioned among its agressive neighbors.

WILSON SMALL, of 266 Henry street, is charged, along with the rest of the Grand Jury, with the duty of bringing the Ring robbers to the bar of justice. We may depend upon him.

THE WOODEN HORSE IN TROY .- The Tro jans are waking up. They have had a meet ing for reform in reference to ballot stuffing. Good! Let the wooden horse be thrown outside the city walls, and Troy may yet be

The Prince of Wales Illness The illness of the Prince of Wales continued during the day yesterday. He passed a rather uncomfortable night from Wedness day, his case presenting the symptoms of typhoid fever in the morning. A medical bulletin was issued in London yesterday, sign-d by the attending physicians, which announced that the symptoms were "not alarming." If set forth also that the fever was of the D. Babcock, William T. Blodgett, James B. typhoid type. His Royal Highness the Prince Colgate, José F. Navarro, Edward B. Wesley, of Wales is thirty years of age. He was born on the 9th of November, in the year 1841. It is inferred in some quarters that he is of an unhealthy constitution he hereditary predisposition, and that he has all taken any due care to avert the consequences of at the serious fact of hearing the British monarchy denounced before excited ass mblaces of the people at the very moment when the heir apparent to the Crown lies invalided by fever. Her sorrowing recollections of Prince Albert will be most likely renewed in all their intensity by the remembrances of bie latest and fatal aitack of illuess-gastric irgitation, producing a typhoid fever which terminated in congestion of the brun.

> DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON, of 121 Fifth avenue, is a gentleman of solid wealth and responsibility, and, fortunately for the people, he is one of the new Grand Jury empanelied to indict the city robbers.

> SEATING NEAR LONDON, and a fatal accident on the ice. The first bluster of the winter in Britain, and that, too, at a very uncomfortable moment both for the people and the governing classes.

> The Belgian Tumuit Against the Govern

The citizens of Brussels remain deeply excited in their opposition to a recent Cabines appointment to office. The gentleman who has been selected by the Ministers uppears to be obnoxious to a large number of his countrymen. They do not, at least, approve of him in his official capacity as an officer of the Education Board. The street tumuit scenes which we reported by cable telegram on Wednesday were renewed in the Belgian capital yesterday. The people demonstrated at the doors of the Parliament House and in the public thoroughfares. They were out in "e sormous" numbers. The government remained firm. The police were called on duty in force. Serious disturbances were commenced in the evening and the riot was continued to a late hour last night. The Ministry of Public Works was lavaded, but the people were driven off by the constables. Quiet was restored after midnight, but no opinion is given as to the probability of its permanence. Belgium has been, apparently, happy and contented during a number of years, but we must not forget that the revelry of a ball in Brussels has, in time not long past, heralded the "heavy sound" and brought forth the re-eche of the clang of arms of the most deadly war struggle ever recorded in history-the battle of Waterloo. The kingdom has been tolling and sleeping over the embers of that great fire since the accession of the late King Leopold to the throne. The Belgian revolution bas not been yet vindicated in Europe, nor has the memory of the men who first proclaimed it from the ramparts of Antwerp.

SAMUEL L. BROKLEY, ot 132 East Twenty fourth street, is a grand juror. He must de his whole duty and make a thorough investigation into the city frauds.

THE NEW OPERA OF "MIGNON" is a great big. The music is bright and sparkling, the story is romantic and interesting, and the rôle of Nilsson is admirably adapted, in its pleasing varieties of the music and the situations, to bring out her distinguishing excellencies in the finest relief. We think she ought to be kept in New York. She likes our country and im institutions, she likes our city and its people, and she is just the prima doung we had so long been hoping and waiting for, but of whose operatic merits we knew nothing till they were revealed to us in "Lucia." The fact is, our musical circles have become so much attached to this sweet singer that they do not like the idea that her stay among us, short or long, is limited to a specific engagement.

C. W. McAuliffe, of 659 Second avenue, is member of the Grand Jury who knows his responsibility and will not shirk it. We count upon him to do his utmost to bring the city peculators to a reckoning.

ROLAND S. DOTY, of 69 Warren street and 329 West Twenty-second street, is a merchant of this city. He serves on Judge Bedford's Grand Jury. He is a man of family and knows how important it is to keep down taxation. We look to him to press the inquiry into the city frauds, with a view to accom plishing a practical result.

British Radicalism Moving Against th Monarchy.

The British radical republican democracy are in active and apparently energetic movement for the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republican form of government in the kingdom. Sir Charles Dilke lectured on the subject, in favor of the change, before a large audience in Leeds yesterday. The men of toil, those who sweat away their humanity and dwarf their children in the "mills," were out in force. A row ensued. It was caused by a collision between the police and some of Charles' hearers. Very trifling incidents have tended to set John Bull in a roar against royalty at different epochs, from the time of Watt Tyler to the days of Sir Francis Burdettand thence to the movement of the great reform and emancipation and chartist meetings in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the end is not yet.

THOMAS W. KNOX, of the Astor House, is a man of brains and experience. Let him nee both in the service of the people at this critt. cal time, and fearlessly discharge the duties of his position as a grand juryman. Judge Bedford's charge will point out to him the course to pursue. Let him follow it without feer and

WILLIAM SCHAUS, of 749 Broad man of property and of resthetic 1 Ring robberies may not shock sense, for they were very skilful